AN AMERICAN fisherman

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AN IMPORTANT *Announcement*

NEW ownership and management is hereby announced for the Pan American Fisherman, now in its eighth year of publication.

Past managements have blazed a trail of service to the West Coast fishing industry, with particular emphasis on tuna fishing and the San Diego area.

This policy will be continued but broadened in scope. The publication now has the foundation and stature to forge ahead farther and faster.

It will receive the added benefit, from the new ownership, of many years of actual experience in business magazine publishing.

PAN AMERICAN *fisherman*

The new owner and publisher is Briant Sando, who also is owner and publisher of the Fruit & Vegetable Review, established 1939 in Orange, California. He is well known all over America in publishing, advertising and sales circles, having been publishing director in previous years of such leading publications as Modern Packaging, Modern Plastics, and Shipping Management.

BUSINESS MAGAZINE OF THE WEST COAST FISHERIES

The Pan American Fisherman is going to go places—and you and your sales messages can go places with it. Now is the time to come along with a schedule of regular advertising.

PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN

ESTABLISHED 1945

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Orange Savings Bank Bldg.
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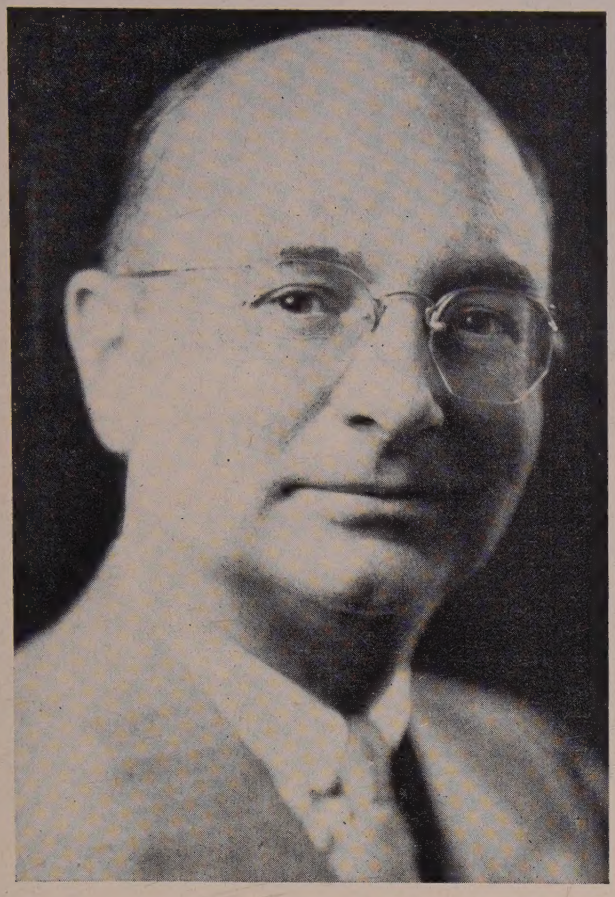
Editorial and Circulation Offices
Broadway Pier Bldg.
SAN DIEGO 1 • CALIFORNIA



BRIANT SANDO

YOU can get an idea what Briant Sando looks like from the halftone above. Some say he really looks more like the characters shown in the small line drawings.

Who are we to quibble about appearances? We have to live with the guy. You look 'em over and take your choice.

What really concerns us is the appearance of this magazine and what goes into it. We expect to keep its standards high and try to make it better with each passing month.

So you will know this is no idle chatter, we herewith present the log of Skipper Sando. In all modesty, it reads pretty good and seems to insure the future progress of this pubication. Here it is:

Howdy!

GREETINGS FROM THE NEW OWNER AND PUBLISHER

THE middle of January witnessed two changes of administration . . . one in Washington and one in Pan American Fisherman.

We hope both changes turn out well. We believe they will . . . and will do all we can to that end.

First, the commercial fishing industry deserves a better break from the national administration than it has been getting the last few years.

Second, the West Coast fisheries, particularly tuna and the other interests in southern regions, need an alert publication to keep them properly informed and a strong voice to espouse their best interests at home and abroad, including Washington, D. C.

No doubt business in general and the commercial fishing industry will benefit from the change-over in Washington. There will be a more favorable climate for us to work in.

On the Pan American Fisherman, we are planning some changes and improvements that we believe will make the magazine more interesting to our readers and more profitable for our advertisers. We'll be glad to hear from you with any suggestions you may care to offer for the good of the cause.

Briant Sando is also owner and publisher of the Fruit and Vegetable Review, monthly business magazine established 1939 in Orange, California.

Prior to coming to California he had operated advertising and sales promotion offices in Indianapolis and New York City, and for six years was general sales director of the Courier-Journal Lithographing Co., Louisville, Kentucky.

Among his clients were such personages as Dale Carnegie ("How to win friends") and Elmer Wheeler (The sizzle salesman) . . . and he helped publish and promote such well known trade papers as Modern Packaging, Modern Plastics, and Shipping Management.

Sando served as President of the Advertising Club in both Indianapolis and Louisville; was a director of the Louisville Sales Executives Council; district governor of the Advertising Federation of America. His writings have appeared in many leading publications and he has spoken before various groups and conventions from coast to coast.

STANDARD ENGINEER'S REPORT

DATA	
LUBRICANT	RPM Delo Oils
UNIT	Caterpillar D-375 diesel
SERVICE	Coastal fishing—bottom fish
CONDITIONS	Constant load
FIRM	A. Paladini, Inc. Fields Landing, Calif.

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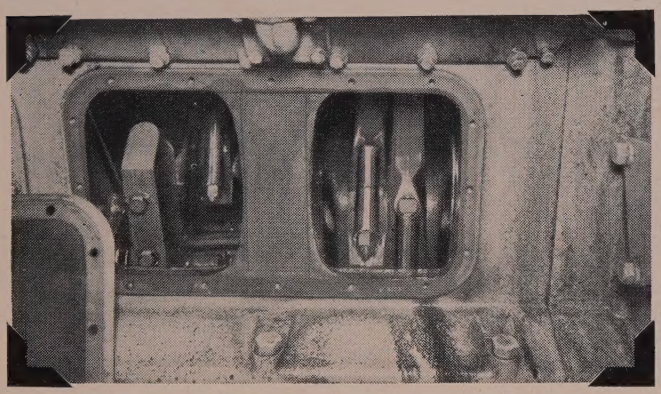

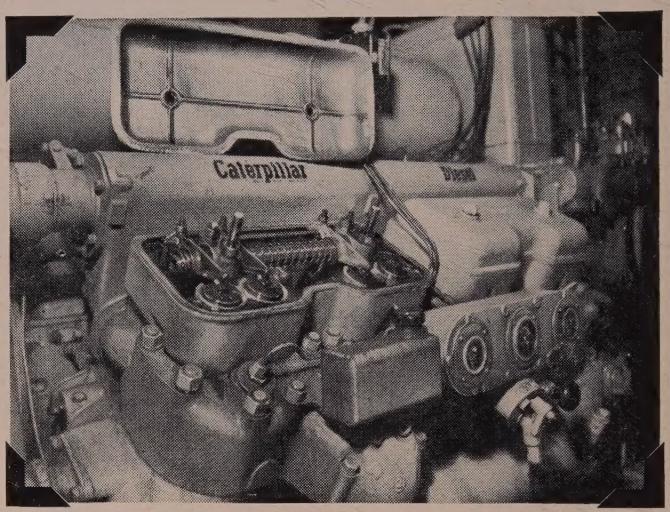

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THE 73-FOOT-LONG CATHERINE PALADINI has a 19.6 beam. She fishes from Oregon to San Francisco, bucks heavy seas and tides on trips that last from three days to over a week. Seas were exceptionally heavy during the past winter, giving her new engine an extra tough workout.

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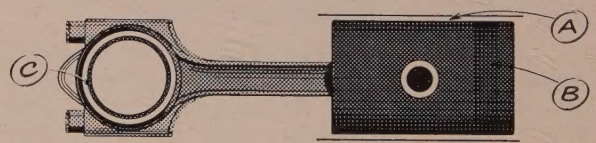

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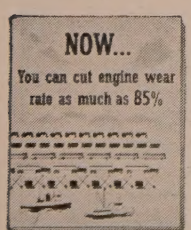

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

PAN AMERICAN *fisherman*

VOL. VII — No. 7

FEBRUARY 1953

"BUSINESS MAGAZINE OF THE WEST COAST FISHERIES"

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About this Issue . . .

"Price Support for the Fishing Industry" was submitted by Howard W. Seibert, frequent contributor to journals of the fishing trade. Formerly associated with Booth Fisheries, he later founded his own organization Seibert Seafoods which he sold to Booth, and was later Pacific Coast representative for Fred Willner, Inc. Following service in the Army during the War, he again founded his own company, World Fisheries. He is considered an authority on fishing conditions. See Page 8.

*

"Fishery Products Outlook" is presented through the courtesy of the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior. It was prepared by Ralph Russell, Commodity Industry Analyst of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries. See Page 10.

*

"FAO Fisheries Work" was originally prepared for use in new United Kingdom periodical entitled "World Fishing." Its scope is so broad that we believe our readers also will be interested in the work performed by the Food Agriculture Organization. Part One starts on Page 6, and will be continued in our next issue.

*

"Report from Washington" is a new monthly feature that will appear regularly in this magazine, starting with our next issue. It will cover on-the-spot news and happenings in the Nation's Capital—and give the inside story on important events there.

The GLOBE

An International News File Compiled from FOREIGN REPORTS

Tokyo, Japan.—A plan for Japanese mothership-type salmon fishing in the North Pacific in 1953 has been announced by the Japanese Fisheries Agency. These operations will be similar in some respects to the 1952 operations, according to a dispatch from the American Embassy in Tokyo.

No decision has been reached on the number of motherships that will operate, but it is expected that not more than four will engage in this activity. The expedition will include a total of 85 catcher boats and 15 research vessels. In contrast to the joint arrangement in 1952, each fleet in 1953 will be headed by a mothership and will be operated independently by a Japanese firm. Operations will be in accordance with Japanese Government regulations.

To qualify as motherships, vessels must (1) exceed 1,000 gross tons; (2) have freezing capacity of 10 tons per 24 hours; (3) be fully equipped with wireless, radar, direction finders, and similar apparatus; (4) have machine-shop facilities for repairs to catcher boats. Catcher boats must (1) exceed 50 gross tons; (2) have proper wireless and radio equipment; (3) have diesel power and be capable of a speed of 7 knots.

The region to be fished will be in accordance with provisions of the Tripartite Fisheries Agreement (Canada-Japan-United States). The Japanese Government will instruct the motherships to confine their salmon activities to the following area in the North Pacific:

Beginning at 55° 00' N. latitude, 175° 00' W. longitude, south to the territorial waters limit of Atka Island, resuming at the western extremity of the territorial water limits of Atka Island and running due south to 48° 00' N. latitude, west to 48° 00' N. latitude, 156° 00' E. longitude, northeasterly to 53° 30' N. latitude, 163° 00' E. longitude, east to 53° 30' N. latitude, 170° 00' E. longitude, and east to the beginning point at 55° 00' N. latitude and 175° 00' W. longitude. This area extends approximately from Atka Island in the Aleutians westward toward Kamchatka and the Northern Kuriles.

In 1952 the Japanese expedition found the most productive salmon grounds in the western Pacific area of this region. The Japanese fleets are expected to sail in May 1953.

London, England.—A plan for the British government to build fishing trawlers for lease to private fishing firms was under discussion by the national executive committee of the Labour Party at a conference reported by **Fish Trades Gazette,** a London periodical. The cost of building modern fishing vessels is now so high that private enterprise cannot afford to re-equip the industry, and since up-to-date trawlers would be necessary for national defense in wartime, the government must now build them. Also, the fishing industry would be in a better position to keep down the price of fish if it was not burdened with the capital cost of building new vessels.

The president of the British Trawlers' Federation commented that if the charter rate for leasing such government-owned vessels was considerably less than the present cost of keeping trawlers at sea and building new vessels, the plan would be welcomed. However, until the stocks of fish in the near and middle waters are considerably improved, the real incentive to go along with such a plan would be lacking.

Sydney, Australia.—An Australian tuna canner located in Sydney has received an initial order for approximately £80,000 (U.S.$177,300) worth of canned tuna from a major distributor in the United Kingdom, reports the **Fisheries Newsletter** of the Commonwealth Director of Fisheries. This order for a million cans is believed to be the record commercial export order for Australian canned fish. It will be packed from this season's tuna catch at the company's canneries at Eden and Narooma, N.S.W.

Some Australian canned tuna has previously been shipped to the same United Kingdom firm. Distribution by one of the largest group of retail food stores in Great Britain has been scheduled for this previous order. It is estimated that this distributor has more customers than the entire population of Australia. These early shipments will give the United Kingdom housewife her first taste of Australian canned tuna.

The Australian canning firm has opened up new markets for canned fish of all types in Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius, and Zanzibar. The managing director of the cannery, who has just returned from England, said: ". . . Our problem was to establish a well-spread market, here and overseas, to enable us to plan continuous production in all our canneries. The economic position today is quite obscure and our company must do everything possible to keep its employees and fishermen fully engaged, as well as assist the country's export drive."

The Australian tuna industry is in its infancy, dating back only four years. The Australian cannery director indicated that the high capital outlay for vessels suitable for catching tuna at present hinders further development. He further indicated that "government assistance in expanding these activities could be of material benefit towards increasing food production, as well as helping the export trade and stabilizing the position of the fishermen upon whom, of course, the industry ultimately depends."

Reports have been received from the fishermen that more boats will fish for tuna this season. The Australian cannery announced that a substantial part of the return from the season's catch will be passed on to the fishermen. In order to do this they increased tuna prices to: albacore, northern and southern bluefin, and yellowfin, 8D. (7½ U.S. cents); and striped tuna, 6½D. (6 U.S. cents).

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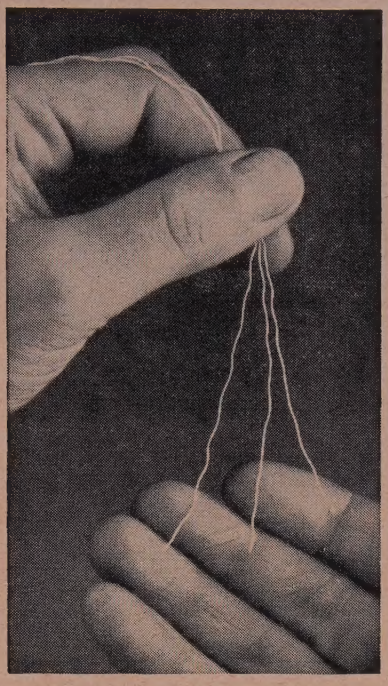

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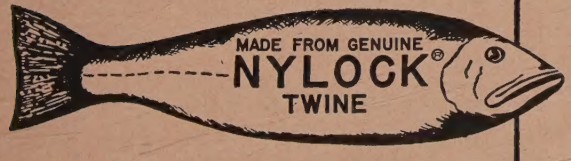
THE FISH NET & TWINE CO., 310 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
A. M. STARR NET CO., East Hampton, Connecticut



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Price Support FOR THE FISHING INDUSTRY?

By HOWARD W. SIEBERT

RECENTLY I came across this phrase: nothing is so powerful as an idea whose time has come. This seems to put into focus my feelings on the question of governmental price support for basic segments of the fishing industry.

I do not concur with the opinion lately expressed to me by an industry leader that the majority of the fishing industry is anxious to keep just as far away from governmental controls as possible.

I dare to believe in the great possibilities which could accrue to the industry if the principle of parity and price support were adopted. A few of the basic facts underlying this mooted question are presented herewith.

It might help at this point to freshen up on how we came by the price support principle. What started out in the late '20s as an emergency program to cushion the collapse of farm prices during the depression has been gradually transformed into a permanent program.

In the beginning, the Farm Board attempted via price stabilization to deal with farm surpluses; then came the Agricultural Act of 1933, subsequently declared unconstitutional; later the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which provided for a mandatory scale of supports ranging from 52% to 75% of parity; then in 1941, with a war menacing, support levels were boosted to 85% for the five basic farm crops (corn, cotton, wheat, rice and tobacco); this was soon followed by legislation extending for the war period, and for two years thereafter supports to other farm products and raising levels generally to 90%.

The Hope-Aiken bill post-war followed, but it proved unpopular with the farmers and was supplanted by the Agricultural Act of 1948 which extended, with modifications, the wartime supports for another year; followed the Agricultural Act of 1949 which modernized the parity formula and provided for a sliding scale of price supports ranging from 75% to 90% of parity to go into effect for the 1952 crops; and last, the congressional action in the summer of 1952 modifying the 1949 Act and again extending the general wartime supports of 90% of parity for basic farm commodities through the 1954-55 crop season. This substantially is the law as it now stands.

EVERYTHING of a controversial nature has two sides, and this article presents one view of the price control situation. Those of our readers who have different opinions are invited to write us accordingly.

After almost thirty years of agricultural policy-making, where do the farmers stand on this controversial legislation? Some favor supports at 100% of parity; others urge that the flexible sliding scale provision in the 1949 Act be allowed to go into effect; still others express dissatisfaction only with high fixed supports. It would appear then that the principle of price supports for agriculture is here to stay. The controversy is not with the principle, but rather with the administration thereof.

The economic conditions which harassed the farmer in the late '20s were equally applicable and burdensome to our fishermen, but in the legislation enacted, only the farmer was accorded relief. It was at this point that the fishing industry, then unorganized, suffered a major defeat. Certainly no one will deny that it is important for this nation of ours to be productively strong—to have a fishing industry prepared to do its part in any emergency.

The policy of our State Department, however, has been such as to discourage venture capital with the result that we are presently deficient in fishing vessel tonnage. Were we tomorrow faced with a situation that made it impossible for us to receive imports, we would be in no position to meet the food load thrust upon us. How are we to keep a healthy, prosperous and expanding fishing industry at home unless we stabilize raw fish prices and embrace the principle of flexible price support?

This whole question, and its application to the fishing industry, should be considered only in the light of a long range fishing program and policy. Such a program should envision a domestic fishing fleet equal to any national emergency; it would provide freedom to shift patterns of production; it should insure to fishermen a fair price for their labor in terms of what they sell; it should anticipate large population increases; and it should guarantee enough research to do all of these.

The fishing industry of today, like yesterday and tomorrow, has problems. Not the least of these is the hard economic fact that it sometimes produces more than it can sell at fair prices on the domestic and foreign markets; more recently it has been plagued by imports at prices inconsistent with our cost of production. Price policy, then, should be the very heart of a long range fishing program.

The operation of price supports involves the use of "parity" which is a legal standard intended to give the farmer or fisherman a fair price for what he sells in relation to prices he must pay for things he buys. It is a formula designed to maintain their income and their purchasing power at a time when there is a temporary glut in the market or when real depression threatens.

Only in this way can we hope to encourage young, vigorous and ambitious men to become vessel owners; to invite venture capital; to participate in an expanding world industry. Conversely, our failure to recognize this could result in our gradual tran-

sition to the role of importer. To have price supports for basic segments of the fishing industry in reserve could be the insurance that we shall not again have ghost fishing communities in the U.S.A. (Gloucester, et al please note).

The flexible sliding scale provision introduced in the Agricultural Act of 1949, above referred to, bears further scrutiny because of its potential application to the fishing industry. Under this flexible system price supports may be lowered in periods when there is a heavy supply of a particular variety to discourage overproduction; and it may raise support prices during periods when there is a shortage of a particular variety as an incentive to increase the output. This is the provision which could be most helpful to fishermen and to all who, in the normal course of their operation, must carry an inventory.

In concluding a previous article I said, "Growth is surest where management periodically inspires fresh new thinking on all phases of its operations." I can think of no words more appropriate to conclude this article. *

FISHERMAN'S WHARF AT L.A.?

It will take a city charter amendment to do it but Los Angeles—that is, San Pedro—wants a Fisherman's Wharf as good or better than San Francisco's.

According to the Los Angeles Times, the city council had decided to place before the voters at the April 7 municipal primary election a proposition which, if approved, will permit the Harbor Commission to engage in other than strictly maritime activities.

The main objective of this is to establish a fish grotto at the harbor.

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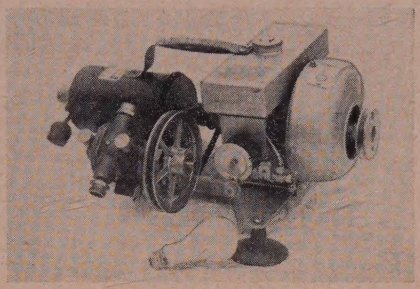

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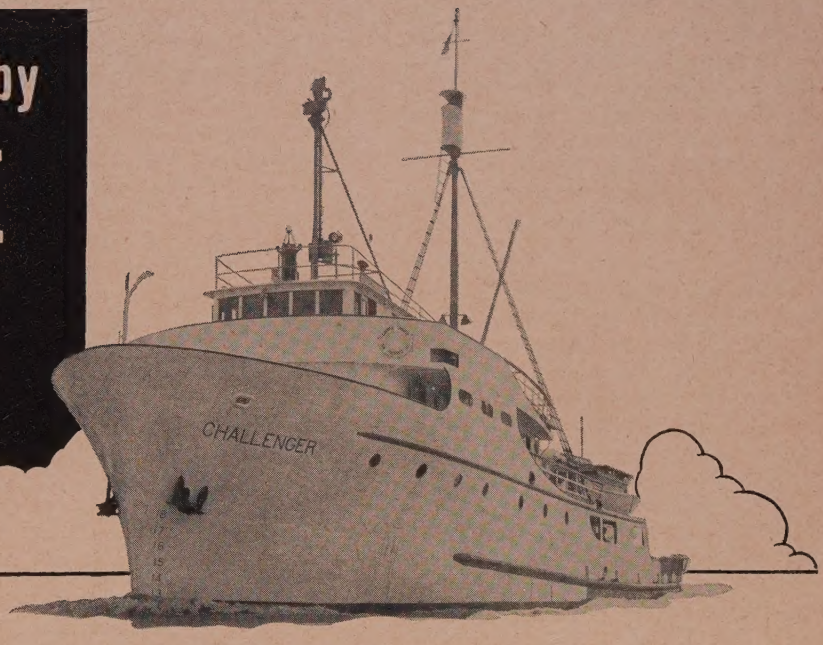

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FISHERY PRODUCTS *Outlook*

By RALPH RUSSELL

THE rate of business activity will continue high during the first quarter of 1953. Production for military purposes, which has been a major factor in bringing employment to record heights, is expected to be maintained at current rates during the quarter.

If any slackening of this schedule occurs, it probably will not be until later in the year. During this period of intensive economic activity, consumer income will be maintained at a high rate through practically full employment. In consequence, the expenditures by consumers will be heavy.

The Food Supply Situation

An unusually large volume of food, for the time of year, is expected to pass through food marketing channels during the first quarter of 1953. Supplies of foods in general will be large and demand will be active. Retail prices are expected to remain near their current level. Military demands for food will not be a major factor in the market situation and these requirements will probably be somewhat smaller than in the first quarter of 1952 and imports of food will probably decrease also.

The large supplies of foods available during the first quarter will be due in part to increased quantities of certain meats, including poultry, and of fats and oils generally. However, the supply of eggs and pork will probably be somewhat lower.

The somewhat larger supplies of meats will be attributable largely to the increased volume of beef and veal, although the amount of lamb available will also be a little larger. Pork supplies will be smaller than in the same period of 1952 but supplies of chicken meat will continue larger.

Egg supplies are expected to be somewhat smaller than in the first quarter of 1952, with the difference increasing during the progress of the quarter. Dairy products are also expected to be in somewhat smaller volume. Supplies of food fats will be large, with retail prices remaining low, except for butter prices which are now supported.

The index of all food prices at retail fell early in the year from 232.4, where it stood in January, but rose from April on until it reached 235.5 in August (Chart 1). In September and October the index declined so that in October it stood at the same level as in January. Preliminary indications are that it fell in November. The index for retail meat prices followed much the same course, declining from 273.8 in January to 268.1 in April, rising to 280.3 in August, and falling again to 274.1, somewhat above the January level, in October.

Fish Prices

The index of retail prices of "all fish," on the other hand, fell slowly but continuously throughout the year from 351.5 in January and February to 338.1 in October. The index of fresh and frozen fish prices reached the peak of a long, rising trend in February of 1952, when it stood at just under 300. From that time, it fell irregularly to 290.7 in August, rising to 292.2 in October. Thus the index for fresh and frozen fish moved in the opposite direction from that for meats through most of 1952. Its movements followed those of wholesale prices of fish, however, rather consistently.

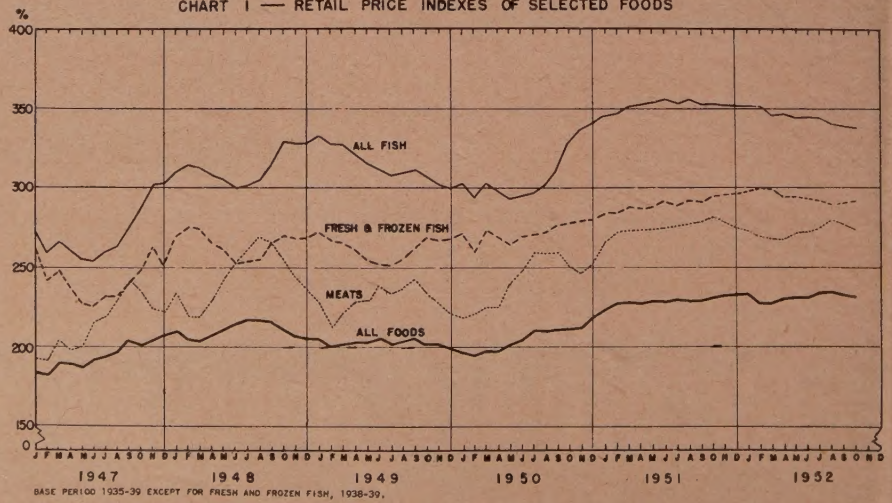
The usual autumn rise in the general index of wholesale fish prices first shows on the chart in September (Chart 2). This was a much later beginning of the upward movement than is shown by the record of the previous four years. Moreover, a decline occurred in October, making it uncertain whether a continuing upward movement was under way. The declining movement had been evident since February, although it was neither very marked nor entirely continuous. In fact, the rise in September brought the index for "all fish and shellfish" prices to a point higher than in any of the previous five months.

The very abrupt rise in the index of drawn, dressed, or whole fin fish between August and September is believed to be due in part to peculiarities in the situation of particular commodities used in the index rather than to a general increase of such proportions. The indexes of all the types of fishery commodities charted in the figure rose from August to September and fell from September to October.

The General Fishery Situation

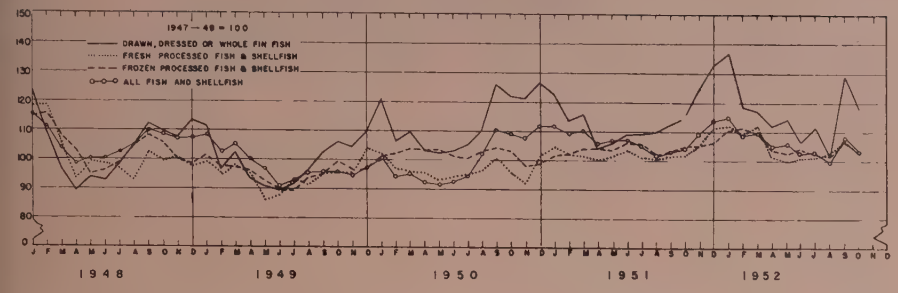
Markets for edible fishery products will be unsettled during the first quarter of 1953 because of large supplies and the competitive situation in regard to other foods. The stocks of fishery products in cold storage are unusually large. Heavy marketings of meats at somewhat lower prices than those of a year ago will affect the market for fishery prod-

CHART 1 — RETAIL PRICE INDEXES OF SELECTED FOODS



BASE PERIOD 1935-39 EXCEPT FOR FRESH AND FROZEN FISH, 1938-39.

CHART 2 — INDEXES OF WHOLESALE FISH PRICES



ucts unfavorably, particularly since a considerable number of fishery commodities are in very heavy supply. However, a few fishery products are in relatively short supply, which will help to provide firmness to the market. Moreover, a generally high level of consumer demand for foods will help to sustain food markets generally.

In the field of byproducts of the fishery industry, the situation is favorable for fish meal but the first quarter is a period of very low production. The markets for fish oils are expected to be weak, though somewhat better than in the latter half of 1952, and the market for fish-liver oils is expected to be weak.

The demand for food in general for export is expected to be lower than in the first quarter of 1952. Exports of edible fishery products also are expected to be lower. In addition to the curtailment of foreign purchasing power, another factor, the practical failure of the pilchard catch in California, will preclude the export of canned sardines (pilchards).

Plentiful supplies of fishery products will be available during the first quarter, although this is the period of lowest production in the fisheries as a whole. A considerable portion of the supplies for the quarter are "visible" as stocks of frozen fish and shellfish in cold storage and packs of canned and cured products. Hence, in this report emphasis will be upon these factors in the supply situation. The cold-storage holdings will dwindle throughout the quarter, as consumption will exceed production, but stocks will not reach their low point until after the quarter has closed.

The Lenten Season

Lent begins on February 18, or about midway between the date on which Lent began in 1951, February 7, and the beginning of Lent in 1952, February 27. Since Lent begins more than a week earlier in 1953 than in 1952, the movement of fishery commodities out of cold storage in anticipation of this event is expected to start a little earlier.

A similar situation is anticipated in the movement of frozen fishery commodities from coastal points of concentration to inland storage and distribution centers. Lent ends early in April, on the 5th, so that the changed market situations which usually accompany this event will not occur in the first quarter of the year. "Purim," a Jewish holiday which significantly increases temporarily the fresh-water fish trade, occurs on March 1. The Passover, which has a stimulating effect on the market for fresh-water fish for some time prior to its opening, begins on March 31, the last day of the quarter.

Stocks of edible frozen fish and shellfish on December 1 amounted to over 210 million pounds, according to preliminary reports, which is an all-time record for such cold-storage holdings and about 18 per cent above holdings of a year earlier (Chart 3). The percentage increase over stocks of a year earlier rose in each of the last three months of the year but the total holdings should decrease from December on.

The holdings of about 20 million pounds of frozen fishery products on December 1 compare with over 681 million pounds of meats that were in cold storage on the same date, of which about 227 million pounds were in beef and 312 million pounds were pork. Frozen poultry in cold storage on that date was about 292 million pounds. Holdings of American cheddar cheese at that time were about 214 million pounds. Frozen fruits totaled about 310 million pounds, frozen vegetables about 565 million pounds. Holdings of shell eggs in cold storage on that date were not of significance, as it was the low point in holdings for the year.

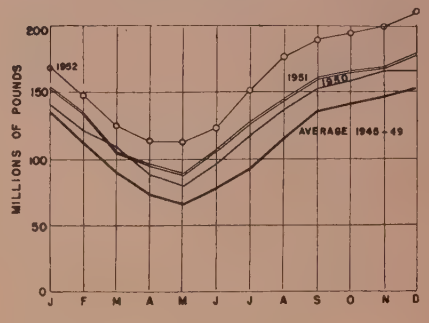
Holdings of salt-water fish on December 1 were over 168 million pounds as compared with about 132 million on December 1, 1951, an increase of about one-fifth. Stocks of fresh-water fish totaled about 16¼ million, the increase being about 35 per cent. Holdings of shellfish stood at about 25½ million pounds, about 10 million pounds below those of a year earlier and a decrease of about 28 per cent.

Salt fish holdings stood at nearly 23 million pounds, having decreased about 2 million pounds, or more than 8 per cent, since a year earlier. Stocks of cured herring were about 14⅔ million pounds, a decrease of about 10 per cent as compared with stocks of a year earlier. Mild-cured salmon stocks were also lower, standing at about 5 million pounds, or some 17 per cent below stocks of December 1, 1951. Holdings of smoked fish were almost exactly the same as those of a year earlier.

Cold Storage Stocks

Among cold-storage stocks of frozen fishery products, the item held in largest volume was whiting, stock being about 23 million pounds. Holdings of halibut and fillets of ocean perch were nearly 20 million pounds each. Stocks of shrimp and cod fillets were about 16 million pounds each, while salmon was about 15 million. The above six items totaled

CHART 3 — FISHERY PRODUCTS IN COLD STORAGE



about 110 million pounds, or more than half the total of fresh-frozen fish and shellfish stocks. The holdings of haddock fillets were upward of 12 million pounds, while flounder and sole, with their fillets, totaled about 8¾ million pounds. Sablefish stocks were about 3½ million pounds and mackerel, together with mackerel fillets, about the same amount, while swordfish holdings were over 3 million pounds. Among the items running between 2 and 3 million pounds were spiny lobster tails, pollock, whitefish and scallops.

Cod fillets shows the greatest increase in holdings over those of a year earlier. This has been true in every month since August, and of groundfish fillets as a whole were about 56½ million pounds. These are about 21 million pounds, or

(Continued on page 20)

EBB 'n FLOW .

APPOINTMENTS

MILO C. BELL:

The appointment of Milo C. Bell, of Blaine, Washington, as a consulting engineer to assist in the further development of a federal fishery program for the Columbia River basin has been announced by the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The problem of successfully getting fish over the numerous power dams now being constructed and planned for the future in the Columbia River is so serious that the future value of the multimillion dollar fishing industry is being threatened, according to the service director. To meet this situation, the States of Washington and Oregon are cooperating with the Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies in studies to develop practical methods for guiding adult fish upstream over the dams, and the young fish down. These studies involve both specialized engineering and biological skills.

Bell, who is an authority in his field, will serve as engineering consultant to the director of the service in all matters relating to fishways at dams and as liaison officer of the service with the construction agencies both in Washington and in the field. Initially, he will be headquartered in Seattle, Washington.

Bell, who comes to the service from the State of Washington's Department of Fisheries where he has been chief technical adviser to the Director of Fisheries, is said to be particularly well qualified. He has developed fish-passage devices for the State of Washington; was chief engineer for the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission during the construction of the successful $2 million fishways at Hells Gate Canyon on the Fraser River; and served as consultant to the corps of engineers during the building of the first major fishway at Bonneville Dam and later on the major fish problems related to the construction of the McNary Dam. Fish facilities and the fish passage for the Dalles Dam.

Bell was born in Marion, Iowa, on June 4, 1905. He was graduated from the University of Washington in 1930 with a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering.

JAMES D. ABELES:

Appointment of James D. Abeles as Executive Vice-President of Purolator Products, Inc., Rahway, N. J., oil filter manufacturers has been announced by President Ralph R. Layte.

A resident of Mendham, N. J., Mr. Abeles joined Purolator in 1940 and has filled many positions including that of general manager, assistant to the president, equipment sales manager and assistant works manager. He attended Stevens Institute of Technology and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

EDWARD P. NICHOLS:

Edward P. Nichols has been appointed manager of the San Diego branches of the C. J. Hendry Co., marine, aircraft and industrial distributors. He joined the company in 1941, and has held various positions in their San Francisco, San Pedro, and San Diego operations. His family background is interesting; his father was a Master Mariner, Sail and Steam, as was his maternal grandfather. His grandmother also apparently was no stranger to ships, as his mother was born at sea aboard a sailing vessel, and spent the first 12 years of her life at sea.

Mr. Nichols' brother is also well known in shipping circles, being Assistant to the General Manager of the Shipbuilding Division of Bethlehem Steel Co., in New York.

Edward P. Nichols holds a First Mate's license, and has been active in various marine fields practically continuously since 1932.

RESEARCH

SHIP-SHORE TELEVISION:

Television pictures of the sea bottom 100 feet below the surface were clearly seen on the shore some 16 miles distant in trials carried out in Portsmouth, England by the *H.M.S. Reclaim*, reports *The Fishing News*, a British trade periodical. Viewers in Portsmouth were able to see the diver, fish, and crabs.

These tests were successfully completed using special equipment for relaying under-water television pictures from ship to shore. The equipment was designed and produced by a Cambridge (England) firm. The 16-mile distance tested is not the full range of the ship-to-shore link nor is the 100-foot depth the maximum operating depth of the television camera.

"The ship-to-shore transmitter was supplied from the normal ship's A.C. supply, the input was 2.8 kw. from a 240-volt, 50-cycle supply. The output on the transmitter was theoretically 500 watts, but it was estimated that the actual output during the trials was in the order of 250 watts R.F. At the shore station the signals were frequency-converted, amplified, and fed in a closed circuit to a number of standard receivers," according to the report.

FISH SCHOOLS:

One school of fish was spotted for every two miles traveled by the State research vessel "Yellowfin" on its recent winter voyage in Baja California sardine waters.

The 113-foot floating oceanographic and fisheries laboratory, operated by the California Department of Fish and Game, covered 600 miles in its search for young sardines spawned in 1952.

A total of 334 schools of fish were seen, of which marine biologists estimated 292 contained sardines, 67 anchovies, 23 jack mackerel and 16 Pacific mackerel. Few schools of young sardines were encountered.

TUNA, MACKEREL, ANCHOVIES, SARDINES:

When the final fish returns are in, California's 1952 commercial tuna season will have levelled off from its sharp upward trend of recent years, it is indicated by State Department of Fish and Game records.

Nearly 10,000 tons of tuna were landed at California ports during November, to make an 11-month total of 166,000 tons for the year, compared to the 1951 annual total of 168,000 tons and 193,000 tons for 1950. December receipts won't add much to the 1952 total.

"High inventories on tuna dealers' shelves and the competition of foreign tuna kept the California tuna fleet dormant for a considerable period during 1952," said Chief Rich-

TIDES OF THE INDUSTRY

ard S. Croker of the Department's marine fisheries branch.

The November mackerel catch aggregated 17,000 tons, of which less than 600 tons were Pacifics, the balance jacks. Anchovies totaled 5,800 tons. Statewide sardine landings for November were 764 tons—the lowest in the fishery's history.

TAX:

Two new taxes on the "industrial" production of sardines, anchovies, mackerel, and tuna have been levied by the protectorate government of French Morocco.

The first tax is to be levied on fish destined to be canned or exported frozen. The proceeds will be applied to governmental scientific research on fishing and to the agency charged with the inspection of fresh fish. This tax is 0.60 francs per kilogram (about 7¾ U.S. cents per hundredweight) of edible fish caught, or 0.30 francs per kilogram (about 3¾ U.S. cents per hundredweight) of fish destined for the production of byproducts, the charges to be shared equally by the fishermen and the industry purchasing the catch.

The second tax is levied on fish delivered to the canneries; its proceeds will be given to the federation of fish canners, which is charged with protecting the interests of the canners and with aiding them in developing foreign markets for their products. The tax is 0.20 francs per kilogram (about 2½ U.S. cents per hundredweight) payable by the canners.

The imposition of these taxes at a moment when the fishing industry of French Morocco is encountering export difficulties demonstrates the determination of the protectorate government to develop the activities of organizations devoted to scientific fishing research and the development of foreign markets for fresh and canned fish, as a measure to aid the rehabilitation of the industry, reports an American consulate dispatch from Casablanca.

WHALE MEAT:

Introduced in the United States late in 1951, Norwegian whale meat has already met with wide acceptance by some of the finest restaurants in the United States, reports *The South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review.*

Surveys indicate that there is a potential market for about 10 million pounds of whale meat in the United States. The main problem so far has been supply rather than demand, but one of Norway's main exporters hopes to increase exports to the United States to about 5 million pounds annually.

Whale meat exported to the United States is quick-frozen and packed in handy cartons. A good whale steak, enough for three persons, sells for 85 to 90 cents retail. It compares favorably with beef tenderloin.

The Seamen's Institute in New York City recently added Norwegian whale meat cutlets as a regular course on its daily menu.

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FAO *Fisheries Work*

PART ONE OF A SERIES

FAO—The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations — consists of more than sixty nations which joined in an effort to increase the world's food production.

Food shortages are nothing new, but much more has become known about them over the last twenty to thirty years. A better satisfaction of human needs has been recognized as the mainspring for national and international action on a grand scale.

In his recent annual report the Director-General of FAO points out that "food production has risen materially since the war, but most of the increase has been in the countries which are already high producers. Though total world production is now some nine per cent greater than the average in the five-year period 1934-38, the number of people is twelve per cent greater:—Before the war there was enough food to provide each man, woman and child with about 2,380 calories of energy a day. Now there is enough to provide 2,260 calories."

Provisional figures from a survey now under preparation in FAO show that as much as 60 per cent of the world population gets less than 2,250 calories a day, and in most countries where the food supply is low, its quality is low also. When a country's supply is 2,250 calories or less, the total quantity of protein is usually less than 60 grams, of which the amount coming from animal products is frequently less than 10 grams and totally inadequate from a nutritional point of view. In many countries where the food supply is low the quality as far as animal protein is concerned has even deteriorated compared with prewar.

Among the various ways in which the food supply could be increased, fish production is one in which we might see the greatest expansion. Fish is a protein source of high biological value and fish production does not yet appear to have the same technical limitations in potentialities as many agricultural products. Many fish resources are virgin, and many can even be created.

World Fish Production

The total weight of fish from lake, river, pond, and sea fisheries all over

the world together with all catches of mollusks and crustaceans has been estimated at some 25 million metric tons in 1949 or roughly 10kg. per head annually. This catch contains some 2 millions tons of protein and possibly some 600,000 tons of fat. If it were all distributed evenly among the people of the world, and eaten, the fisheries industries would have supplied about 850 grams per year (2.5 grams per day) per head of protein and 250 grams per year per head of fats. The calory value of all fisheries products has been computed at some 15 units per day per head.

Unfortunately this valuable supply of protein of a high biological value as well as fats and other nutrients is not used directly for human food in its entirety; about ten per cent is used for oil and meal manufacturing and other non food purposes. Also, a considerable although not accurately known quantity is actually lost in cleaning the fish and processing it into various commodity forms.

It remains true, however, that fisheries make a considerable contribution to the world supply of food and to the supply of animal protein in particular. In computations made by the Economics Division of FAO, the great differences in the contribution of fish to the protein supply of the diet are demonstrated. In Ceylon and Japan, for example, over 80 per cent of the animal protein is derived from fish. In Ceylon 20 per cent and in Japan over 13 per cent of the total protein supply comes from fish as compared with about 1 per cent in India.

The above average of 2.5 grams of fish protein per day, which is what each individual would have had if all ate the same, happens to be close to average consumption of fish protein in the United States of America and Italy. In these two countries fish contributed 4.4 and 13.3 per cent respectively of the total supply of animal protein and 2.9 and 3.4 per cent of the *total* protein supply. For the world at large fish may be accounting for as much as 10 per cent of the total production of animal protein.

Compared with other commodities of animal origin fish production is of considerable magnitude. During recent years Europe produced 10 million tons of meat, 90 million tons of milk, 2.3 million tons of eggs, and 5 million tons of fish. U.S.A. and Canada produced 13 million tons of meat, 61 million tons of milk, 4 million tons of eggs, and 4 million tons of fish. In the hunger stricken parts of the world recent high prices for agricultural protein sources have accentuated the need for expanded fishing activities. The need is very great.

Potential Increase in Fish Production

During the recent session of the FAO Conference held in Rome 1951, experts were satisfied that the fisheries resources were such that total landings, now estimated at 25 million tons annually, could be doubled without risk to the future of the overall world resources. There is no doubt need for such increase in terms of nutritional requirements, but it goes without saying that such an increase does not take place over night, and if it is to take place at all, technical and economic problems of various kinds require attention and concerted attack on them seems inevitable.

The problem will be three-fold; to reduce waste, to improve quality, and to increase volume. This can only be attained on a big scale through simultaneous attack on a broad front, but it can be done.

The Role of FAO

Taking this as its aim, the Food and Agriculture Organization—and here it might be pointed out that the word "Agriculture" in this title is held to mean "Fisheries" as well—organized a Fisheries Division at its very start in 1945.

The Fisheries Division consists of three branches: Biology, Technology and Economics. Any practical approach to a problem encompasses these three departments of knowledge. One has to deal with the presence of the raw material, what is done with it once it is obtained and what the total effect is upon the people who obtain it and consume it.

Fishing is of course one of the oldest activities of the human race. In certain sections of the world the methods used are still very primitive. In other areas great advances have been made in bringing modern scientific knowledge to bear upon its tools, the boats, the methods of catching, of preserving and of handling the product. Much research and experimentation is taking place in many parts of the world not only by Government institutions, but also by the industry itself and the private entrepreneur.

One of the handicaps to improvement is the lack of knowledge as to what has been tried before, the ignorance of what has proved successful in one situation, and how it might be adapted to suit another. In other words there has been too little communication between people of like interests. There were valid reasons why this should be so. The time factor, the expense, the language difficulty and the knowledge of where to look has combined to render proper communication of information very difficult.

FAO realizes these handicaps and one of its principal functions is to collect the scattered information, arrange it and disseminate it. The work takes many forms. For instance in the field of technology it publishes "World Fisheries Abstracts" which consists of concise summaries of articles appearing in no fewer than 174 magazines or journals of interest to fisheries people from as many as 33 countries. The abstracts are not primarily intended for the scientist or engineer though these may find them of interest, but for the practical men engaged in the industry. The language difficulty is partially overcome by simultaneous publication in English, French and Spanish. Other fisheries journals which reproduce material from the FAO publications help to widen the circle of readers in these and many other languages.

Another FAO publication is the "Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics" in which the fisheries statistics made available by all countries are collected, put into uniform terminology and published. The first volume issued in 1949 covered the years immediately prior to the war up to 1948. The second volume filled several gaps and contained figures that were available up to 1950 and the third will include those up to 1951. This is the first time that world fisheries statistics have been collected and made comparable on such an extensive basis.

In addition to this, the Fisheries Division publishes a three-language bimonthly "Bulletin" with topical articles about economic, biological and technological subjects, and current information notes on books of interest and fisheries films. Still other publications include a catalogue of fishery educational and research institutes that will eventually include most of those in the world. Of interest also is a digest of the inspection, sanitary and public health regulations concerning fisheries products in force in the principal exporting and importing countries of the world.

Last, but not least, is the dissemination of information by word of mouth and correspondence. The experts attached to the various branches at headquarters in Rome offer, at the request of governments, travel to the countries concerned to examine conditions at first hand and to advise the administrators. They pass on the information which they have about their specialty whether it is that of biology, technology or economics to the authorities so that it may be applied to a given situation.

Often the case is met where there is not enough information or perhaps the right kind available to be of immediate use. FAO is not a research organization, and the development of new knowledge much depend upon research in various countries. nearly every country has its educational and government institutions for this purpose. But the problems are often very large, especially when they concern life and living processes in the ocean. Often they are so large as to be beyond the forces that can be brought to bear by any country. This has given rise to associations amongst governments by which each will make its contribution towards the solution of a problem of mutual interest. Thus we have the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) consisting mainly of European countries interested in the fisheries problems of the Atlantic and North Sea, the International Halibut Commission and the International Salmon Fisheries Commission, bipartite agreements between the United States of America and Canada directed towards the halibut and salmon fishing, respectively, in the Northeast Pacific. Other examples are the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), the agreements between the United States of America and Costa Rica, and the North Sea Convention.

These are all examples of collaboration amongst nations to solve certain problems. But in many parts of the

(Continued on next page)

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world such sharing of responsibilities and benefits has not yet been organized. It is one of the functions of FAO to bring about collaboration amongst nations and to create Fisheries Councils in parts that are not served by such international bodies.

In 1948 the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (IPFC) was formed in which the countries of the Far East collaborated. A Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean is in process of formation and in 1951 an agreement was reached amongst the countries of Latin America to form a Latin American Fisheries Council (LAFC). In these councils, for which FAO furnishes the secretariat, governments of a particular area cooperate with one another to share information, develop concerted attacks upon fisheries problems of common interest and to assist one another in increasing and in making better use of the food products of the sea and inland waters.

Such developments do not necessarily mean that the methods used in one part of the world which may be quite advanced are transferred holus-bolus to another part of the world where development may not be so advanced. Progress of this kind ultimately depends upon changes in people and their ways of doing things. This can only be achieved gradually and requires practical education in the use of new skills and adjustment to the consequent social change. On the other hand, facts and methods developed in one part of the world can often be adapted for use in another part. It is here that the FAO program of technical assistance gives telling effect to the realization of the ideals of FAO. Under this scheme experts in various branches of fisheries art and science are made available to the governments of under-developed areas to work with the people of the country in securing improvement. Such work may include the planning of fish harbors, improvement in processing, improvement in boats, new methods of catching or modern methods of fish culture in inland and brackish waters. In addition to these physical improvements the Expanded Technical Assistance Program makes possible the organization of regional training centers where governments may send their officers to learn about fisheries administration and the nature of the problems that they have to deal with. Or they may send their officers to learn about fisheries administration and the nature of the problems that they have to deal with. Or they may send their field extension workers to learn something of the methods used with success elsewhere, or even their fishermen to learn about mechanization of small boats.

All in all the combination of the basic plan of work of FAO, coupled with the Expanded Technical Assistance Program is slowly giving effect to the ideals of FAO which is making it possible for those people who need more food to get it. A more detailed description of how FAO undertakes the job follows.

II. THE SEARCH FOR NEW FISHERY RESOURCES

A tendency to intensify the use of aquatic resources can be observed almost everywhere, and a search for new fields of operation is in the minds of many nations. Highly skilled men possessing experience in research, and field work are required for explorations and, as experts are not always available in sufficient number, particularly in less developed countries, FAO receives an increasing number of requests for technical assistance.

In assessment of stocks of pelagic and demersal fish, biological and ecological research about important species, management of fisheries as well as in oceanographic work, FAO is providing expert assistance. Biologists of the Fisheries Division at FAO's headquarters evaluate the possibilities and plan projects and experts drawn from all over the world do the field work. A number of projects of this kind are in execution whilst others will start in the near future.

Among these projects special attention is devoted to exploratory fishing operations so that more effort can be switched to virgin grounds, or to species which can stand more extensive fishing. This approach is nothing new. It has been done and is being done by all developed fishing nations but if world fish production is to be doubled over a relatively short period of time even more efforts must be directed towards the untapped sources.

Both the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts of South America have many rich fishing grounds, but more knowledge about them is needed. FAO is helping Equador survey its fisheries wealth and advising Chile in ways of extending its lake fishery. Brazil receives help to find ways of accelerating development of its fisheries. The Red Sea and the Persian Gulf are two other bodies of water virtually unexploited. Iraq has requested assistance to evaluate its deep sea fishing project, and help to Saudi Arabia in developing its off-shore fisheries resources in the Red Sea is being planned.

The Mediterranean, one of the oldest of fish producing areas, may still offer possibilities for larger production mostly along its Eastern and African coasts. A survey of the sponge and fisheries resources of Libya is now being completed. Israel is also being assisted in managing and evaluating its fishery resources.

In addition to the efforts of increasing the exploitation of marine resources FAO's Fisheries Division works for the development of inland water fisheries. According to a recent FAO estimate about 20 per cent of the world's fish production is derived from fresh and brackish water fisheries and the potentialities are sizeable. In tropical and sub-tropical areas lakes, rivers, and swamps have a considerably higher productivity than regions with moderate or cold climate, but much can still be done the potentialities are enormous. Fish culture in warm ponds offers great possibilities, too, in areas where an abundance of irrigation water makes the development of a pond industry possible. As much as 1,000 kilograms of fish per hectare per year can be produced in a warm water pond without the use of artificial food or fertilizers, and even a rice field, stocked with fish, might produce as much as 150 kilograms per hectare. Reconnaissance studies of FAO experts have, more than once, drawn attention to these efficient and inexpensive ways of protein production.

(Continued on next page)

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Both Haiti and Thailand are now receiving help in the development of fish culture in ponds and rice fields and preparations for similar projects are well under way in other countries.

Experience has proved that lack of trained personnel often impedes increase in fisheries efficiency. The FAO training centers referred to already are therefore essential elements of technical assistance. Fisheries biology, ichthyology, and management of inland waters are included in the training scheme. A special seminar for fresh water and brackish water fish culture will be held in May-June of this year at Djakarta, Indonesia.

In connection with the planning and supervision of field activities, the Biology Branch is fostering activities aimed at a closer cooperation between fishery biology workers. This is done through the regional Fisheries Councils, (IPFC, LAFC and others) and through headquarters which acts as a clearing house for information. The branch compiles and publishes information on government and private institutions devoted to the study of fishery research. This work includes the compilation of the overall programs and the type of work done by the various investigators. Another activity of the branch is the compilation of the common and scientific names of the fish and of other aquatic organisms used as food, and the ranges over which the various species are caught. It is hoped that this will eventually lead to a better mapping of the latent fish resources of the world.

(To be continued next month)

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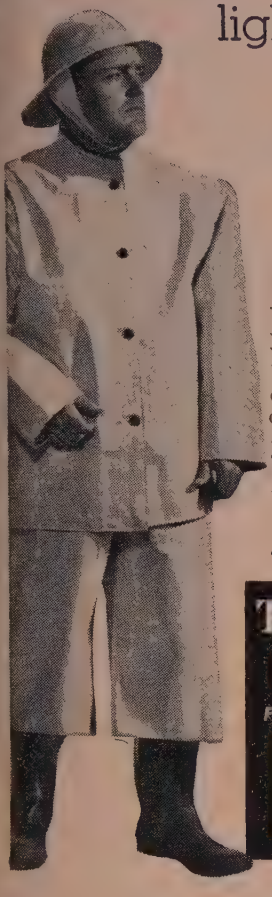

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Styles illustrated 527 jacket, 501 pants, 557 hat.

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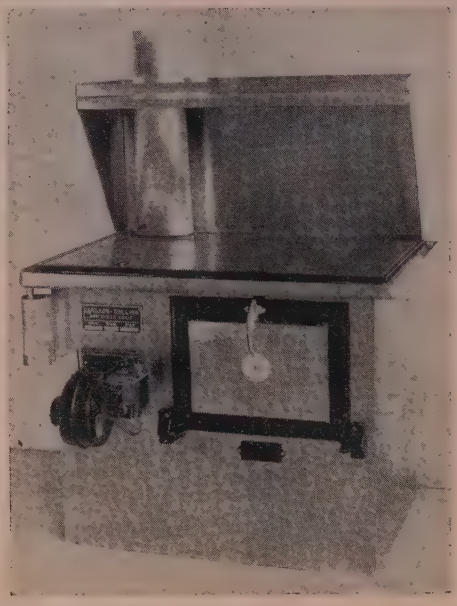

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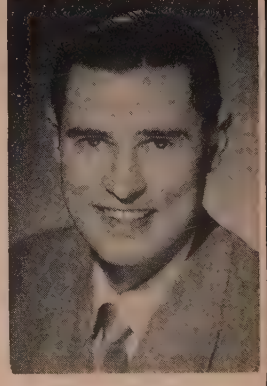


RAY DICKSON
Gen. Sales Mgr.

PROGRESS & PRODUCTION

PLYMOUTH ROPE

Plymouth Cordage Company has been making ropes for fishermen for 125 years and today has a Plymouth rope for every fishing need. Succeeding generations of fishermen have regarded Plymouth Ship Brand Manila Rope as a standby in plying their trade.

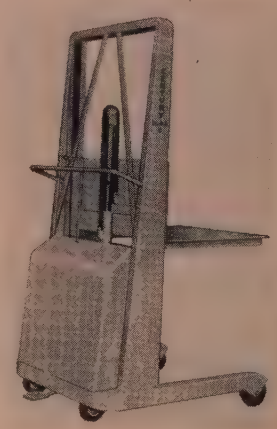
Plymouth engineers have studied the stresses and strains of each rope a fisherman uses and now can offer tensile strength or stretch, resistance to abrasion or almost any other quality a fisherman might want from a rope. In addition, they have developed effective rope treatments against moisture, marine growths and borers and other enemies.

Plymouth's line of Pot Warps used for crab and lobster fishing include untreated, Pine-Tarred, Plym-Cop Red, Plym-Cop Green and Sea-Proofed treatments. In sea water, especially near the shore, there are always biological agents of deterioration waiting to attack manila rope. Plymouth's Sea-Proof treatment was developed to combat the destruction by these organisms.

The warps are made either plain or cable lay. Plain lay warps are firmly laid to resist distortion due to fast running tides and to resist abrasion encountered by continual movement on rocky bottoms. The cable lay warps combine all the features in the plain lay, plus the extra elasticity and greater resistance to surface abrasion always found in cable lay ropes.

Plymouth has developed a nylon rope for purse seine boats as a companion to its manila and bolt manila purse lines. Bolt manila purse line is made from carefully selected grades of manila fiber and given extra care in its preparation and spinning. The result is a strong, flexible, easy handling rope.

Used for pursing of closing heavy seines and for cork lines, lead lines and ring lines, purse lines are manufactured in either three or four strand. Plymouth-made purse lines are also available in tarred hemp and of the finest Italian hemp made to Plymouth's specifications in Italy by Linificio.



CENTURY "1000-E" LIFT

A new addition to the lift truck line is the Century "1000-E," combination hydraulic-electric lift truck for less than $400.

Designed for 1000 pound capacity loads, it is manually propelled and will handle an infinite range of light and medium materials handling jobs. Its electric lift is actuated by a piston-type hydraulic pump, powered by a 6-volt electric motor. Current is supplied by an automotive-type storage battery equipped with a battery charger for over-night charging.

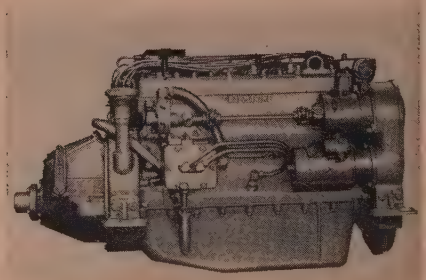
Recommended for use wherever "material-plus-handling" costs can be reduced, the Century "1000-E" will raise—by finger tip electrical control—a 1000 pound load from floor level to a height of 4 feet in 15 seconds. A small lever at the operator's fingertips releases the 23 by 24 inch material platform for controlled descent or stops it at any intermediate position.

The unit is engineered for efficient load distribution and stability, having two fixed-position large diameter front wheels and two swivel-type trailing wheels. This design affords maximum mobility and "steerability," the manufacturer says. It is painted a brilliant yellow-orange for instant recognition on congested working or storage area.

For literature and price information: Century Products Co., 5925 Highway 7, Minneapolis 16, Minn.

GRAYMARINE—1953

For 1953 Gray lists 27 gasoline engines and 4 Diesel sizes, making a total of 31 models, exclusive of reduction gear combinations, and covering the useful power range from 16 to 180 hp. The Gray Marine Motor Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Continental Motors Corporation, thus taking advantage of Continental's huge production, quality control and engineering facilities. Continental was founded in 1902, Gray Marine in 1906.



The gasoline engines which Gray supplies for heavy boats such as are used in commercial fishing and similar operations include the Gray "Lugger Series" for maximum output at 1800-2400rpm in heavy duty, slow speed work, where economy of fuel consumption and long life are primary factors. For faster boats, Gray offers the "Express Series" rated at 3000-3200 rpm for higher output, useful on some reduction gear combinations. The two styles differ in manifolding, carburetion and compression ratio. Both styles have Gray's Thermogard, automatic temperature control.

For lobstering boats and similar small craft, Gray has a new 60 hp four-cylinder engine, Model 620. Piston displacement is 140 cubic inches. This popular size was introduced in 1952, and has been produced in large volume. Gray's patented safety-suspension type of rubber mountings are included as standard equipment of this model. A companion engine is the slightly larger Lugger Four-162, with 162 cubic inches of piston displacement, rated 42 hp at 1800 rpm. The "Express" style of this has counterweighted crankshaft, unusual in a four-cylinder engine. Express style is rated 63 hp at 3000 rpm. Reduction gears are available on all styles.

For boats requiring engines in the 100 hp. range, Gray has several models, most popular of which is the gasoline engine Model 100. Another model of larger piston displacement is rated 102 hp. A 100 hp. Diesel model, which was originally developed for the U. S. Navy, is available either with Twin Disc or Snow Nabstedt gear, manual or hydraulic type. This is a continuous duty rating, and a governor which is built into the fuel pump assembly prevents any possiblity of overloading. Weight of this 100 hp. Diesel is 1525 lbs.

NEW NYLOCK DIVISION

A new division of Heminway & Bartlett Mfg. Co., devoted exclusively to the sales distribution and development of Nylock, has been announced by Willard S. Heminway, president.

"Sales of Nylock, 100% nylon twine bonded under our patented process, have reached such proportions that sales and distribution will be more efficient if handled directly by a division of this company, rather than through an agency," Mr. Heminway stated. "Consequently, the arrangement with Brownell & Co., who have ably represented us as sole distributors, has been terminated by mutual agreement.

"The new Nylock division will be located in our New York office at 500 Fifth Avenue, while research will be carried on at our plant in Watertown, Conn. Through field representatives we expect to maintain close contact with fishermen's needs and work closely with net manufacturers.

"The demand for Nylock has skyrocketed since its introduction for gill netting on the Great Lakes in 1949. Spreading rapidly to coastal waters, it has proved equally advantageous in Southern waters and along the Eastern seaboard. More recently it is proving superior to anything else among West Coast salmon fishermen.

"Several net manufacturers are now making trap nets, menhadin seines, shrimp drags, etc., out of Nylock and it is anticipated that Heminway & Bartlett's new division will assist greatly in bringing Nylock to ever widening types and sizes of netting," he concluded.

LIQUID RUBBER SEALER

"Ti-Tall" is the name of a new rubber sealer that is able to fill even the smallest topside and underside seams and cracks.

It is said to reach crevices and run into seams where heavier compounds are impracticable. Easy to apply with either a brush or nozzle applicator, this new compound will dry hard and uniform overnight.

Compounded to last as long as the surrounding wood surfaces, this product now is available at marine dealers everywhere. Manufactured by C. A. Woolsey Paint & Color Co., Inc., 229 E. 42nd St., New York City.

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Outlook

(Continued from page 11)

nearly 60 per cent, above holdings of a year earlier. Tuna stocks also showed a large increase, but are undoubtedly intended for canning.

The increase in stocks of haddock fillets over those of a year ago was about 4⅓ million pounds, that of halibut nearly 4 million pounds. Salmon stocks showed a gain of about 3 million pounds, pollock fillets about 1¾ million, mackerel 1½ million, and increases of between 700,000 and a million pounds, while scup and whiting each gained about one-half million pounds.

Again, as of December 1, shrimp stocks showed a very large decrease as compared with holdings of a year earlier, about 10 million pounds, or nearly 40 per cent. Holdings were about 16 million as compared with about 26 million on December 1, 1951. No other item had decreased more than one million pounds. Decreases of between one-half million and one million pounds were shown in swordfish, sablefish, and squid, while decreases ranging from one-fourth to one-half million pounds occurred in spiny lobster tails, ocean perch fillets, and crabs.

Specific Market Situations

Mackerel:

Fresh and Frozen—Market strong, supplies light, demand brisk.

The total catch of mackerel on the Atlantic Coast has been small, though apparently somewhat larger than that of 1951. During the season there were occasional periods of fairly heavy landings and declining prices.

Probably as a result of this situation, the total cold-storage stocks of mackerel and mackerel fillets are more than double those of a year ago and close to the 5-year average for this time of year. The average is relatively high because it is influenced by some years of much larger catches.

The Canadian catch of 16 million pounds of mackerel, for the year, through September, was well below that for the same period in 1951, when about 19½ million pounds were caught. Cold-storage stocks in Canada were about the same on November 1 as at that time of year in 1951. Stocks of salt mackerel in Canada on October 1, 1952, were about 5⅓ million pounds, or considerably less than one-half the 12⅓ million on October 1, 1951.

Canned—Market fairly firm, supplies liberal, demand good.

The California pack, which was low in the first part of the year, has picked up recently, particularly in September so that production through October was about the same as in 1950 and considerably above that for the same period in 1951. The East Coast pack was small.

Salmon:

Fresh and Frozen—Market steady, supplies moderate, demand good.

Stocks in cold storage have been running below the 1945-49 average in recent months, although they are higher than those of 1950 and 1951 for the same period. Most of the increase is attributable to holdings of king salmon or chinook. Canadian holdings of salmon on November 1 were about three-fourths those of the same date in 1951. Domestic prices, as indicated by New York quotations on king salmon, were rather stable last fall, and at a level below that of 1950 and 1951.

Canned — Market fairly steady, supplies moderate, demand moderate.

While the United States pack is of only moderate size, the Canadian pack is seeking an outlet, bringing additional pressure on the salmon market. Moreover, the prices of canned salmon, while somewhat lower, are sufficiently high so that sales are affected. There seems to be some shifting of consumer demand in the direction of other and cheaper canned fishery products.

Mild-cured—Market fairly firm, supplies moderate, demand moderate to good.

Stocks are lower than usual at this time of year.

Sardines:

Canned—Market steady, supplies moderate, demand good.

The prices for the Maine pack have been stiffening, as it became more certain that no appreciable pack could be expected in California. The 1952 Maine pack of over 3 million cases approaches the packs of 1950 and 1948 and is larger than that for most other years between 1940 and 1950, and is about double that of 1951. Imports of sardines through September were running below those of 1950 and 1951 but at about the same level as in 1949. Increasing imports of sardines, particularly from Norway, can be expected during the quarter. However, these are not expected to entirely overcome the effects of the lack of a pack on the Pacific Coast, particularly since the imports ordinarily meet a different demand.

Swordfish:

Market unsettled, supplies liberal, demand good.

The domestic catch in 1952 was light but Canadian landings were somewhat heavier than in the previous season. Stocks of swordfish in cold storage have been abnormally high during 1952 and a considerable part of 1951. Towards the close of the year they approached normal volume for the season.

Tuna:

Market fairly steady, supplies liberal, demand moderate.

According to the available data from California, the production of canned tuna had been well maintained through September of 1952 at levels slightly below those of 1950 and 1951. Canning operations in October, however, brought the total for the first ten months of the year above that for the same period in 1951 and nearly to the record production of the first ten months of 1950. Nevertheless, prices, as indicated by wholesale prices at Los Angeles, have been remarkably steady in recent months. The firmness of the market will depend to some extent on the amount of promotion subsidized by the trade and this seems likely to be considerable. Packing of tuna, principally albacore, in the Northwest states, amount to over 1 million cases and greatly exceeded the 1951 pack.

Data on imports through September show imports of tuna canned in brine to have been about 13⅔ million pounds, or about three times those of the same period in 1951. Imports of canned bonito from Peru nearly doubled those of the corresponding nine months of 1951. Imports of frozen tuna from Japan increased but those from Peru decreased even more. The same was true of imports of tuna canned in oil, the imports from Peru dropping to only a few thousand pounds.

Shrimp:

Fresh and Frozen—Market steady, supplies moderate, demand good.

Shrimp holdings are about equal to the 5-year average but considerably below those of the same time in the past two years. Stocks reached the low point in September and October and have not risen much.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR . . .

Contributions from our readers are cordially invited—also any ideas, suggestions or squawks you may have. Let us know what's on your chest. It's all for the good of the industry. We won't print your name unless you say it is all right. As an example of what we mean, here are two recent letters—the first one directed to the San Diego Evening Tribune, and the second one to us.

Editor:

I have seen what United States diplomats do for American seamen. I have also seen what our diplomats have done for tuna fishermen on the Pacific Coast.

Dean Acheson . . . we're well rid of . . . he should go to Japan and fish tuna at about 30 cents a day and put another American out of a job.

He has caused just about enough unemployment in Southern California . . . a few more years (of him) and none of us would have to worry about jobs—we would be working for Uncle Joe.

I have been a tuna fisherman for about 17 years!

G.L.R., San Diego, Calif.

* * *

Editor:

Enclosed is check for my subscription one more year—how fast they go!

We need the Pan American Fisherman in the industry, and I hope you are doing real well, but it seems to me some of the stuff you print is a little highbrow for some of us fishermen.

Maybe you are like ex-President Hoover; he was a very smart man but so far ahead of the rest of us that he was hard to follow. Can't you give us more breezy material and some shorter words?

Well, this is only my impression. Perhaps everybody else would tell me I'm as nutty as a fruitcake, but anyway good luck. I tie up around the Star Crescent when I'm in port down here.

E.A.D., Oakland, Calif.

Editor's Note.—We'll sure try, E.A.D. From now on we'll pack more punch in our stuff. If things don't suit you, write and raise hell.

* * *

Tom E. Hughes was made general manager of the Cleveland Diesel Engine Division of General Motors, effective January 1, 1953, it was announced by Harlow H. Curtice, acting president of General Motors.

Mr. Hughes succeeds George W. Codrington, who is retiring after 36 years of service with the corporation. Hughes, 42, has been assistant general manager of Cleveland Diesel since October, 1951. Mr. Codrington has been general manager of Cleveland Diesel since 1938 and a vice president of General Motors since January 5, 1942.

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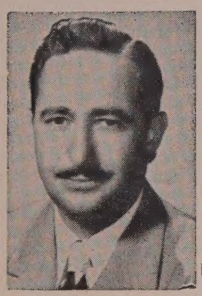

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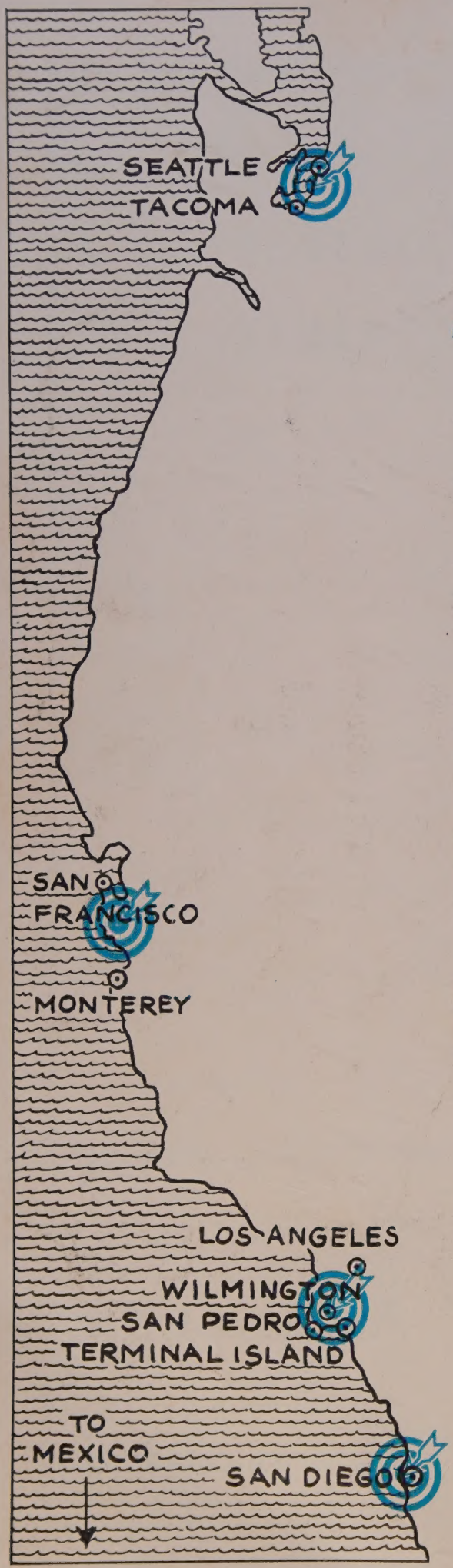

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THIS magazine is dedicated to the advancement of the commercial fishing interests of the West Coast, with emphasis on Southern California where the annual fish pack exceeds $250,000,000.

Every year more than 900,000,000 pounds of edible fish go from Southern California's canneries to consumers around the world. Similar staggering totals are reported for the fresh and frozen fish divisions of the industry.

This shows the importance of the "spots" we cover as a market for your own products . . . an industry of vast size yet so compact that one medium in Southern California covers it. Your advertising messages in this magazine offer a quick and sure way to reach tremendous buying power.

We serve the industry—from the crews of the fishing vessels which scour the Pacific Ocean for tuna and the many other fine fish taken in these waters, to the highly paid and capable business executives of fishery processing plants.

This magazine will hit the right spots for you and your products to score sales gains . . . it literally blankets the Southern California fishing industry. Why not put this powerful medium to work for you now . . . let it help sell your products!

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